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IN THE SPECIFICATION

[0016] For example, if the radio is to tune to 2.4 GHz, then synthesizer 423 could be set to 1.92 GHz and synthesizer 424 could be set to 0.48 GHz (because  $1.92 \text{ GHz} \pm 0.48 \text{ GHz} = 2.4 \text{ GHz}$ ). If the synthesizers generate these frequencies from a 32 MHz reference oscillator, then spurs can be generated at 2.4 GHz ( $32 \text{ MHz} \times 75$ ), 2.432 GHz ( $32 \text{ MHz} \times 76$ ), and 2.464 GHz ( $32 \text{ MHz} \times 77$ ). Figure 4B illustrates an exemplary spur 430 generated at 2.432 GHz. Of importance, spur 430 coincides with a pilot 431 (one of four pilots indicated by a cross-sectional pattern) provided within the 52 sub-channels of this 17 MHz wide band. Note that although spur 430 is a narrow band frequency, the strength of spur 430 can affect other sub-channels adjacent to the sub-channel including spur 430 as indicated by curves 432 (also known as skirts). Other spurs, not shown, could coincide with and/or affect other pilots, data, and the shorts/longs in the preamble.